THE RECORD OF DUPLICITY IN THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR. Experience That Teaches That Spanish Promises Cannot Se Relied Upon Ex-cept in Freemes of a Show of Force— The Naval Officer's Way of Dealing,

Every page of Cuban history is stained with the record of Spanish atrocities. Long and persistent misgovernment has borne its fruit of revolutions, until to-day the most productive and fertile garden of America is a blackened rain. The severity of the home Government that from the first years of occupation to the present day has followed the recommendations of the avaricious and despotic officials sent out govern the "ever faithful tale" has been so unbearable that many attempts been made to cast off the Span-Our own example, combined teh roke. that of the successful South American republics, has ever been an object lesson to encourage the Cubans in their attempts to gain the freedom for which they longed but all efforts thus far have been uniform failures on the part of the poor Cubans, whose blood has flowed like water to satisfy their cruel oppressors. Twice have we witnessed the massacre of citisens of our own who had offered their services to the cause, one the expedition under Critten den and Lopez, and later the Virginius massaere, almost identical in numbers. The latter occurred during the ten year's war, from 1868 to 1878, when Cuba spilled choicest blood, hoping against hope assistance from the free and powerful republic but a few miles away, and finally yielding to overwhelming numbers and the omise of concessions and reforms never carried out. Now the Cubaus are again asked to lay down their arms under similar promises; but with the loss of their President, Marti, and their devoted leader. Maceo, and hundreds of others who preferred death to Spanish tyrauny, s of with the experience of what Spanish duplicity and cunting can accomplish in broken faith and promises, they declare that nothing but absolute freedom will ever be accepted. Our own experience with Spain should teach us that "panish promises can never be reited

ston except where there is a show of force. it is a touching picture that the friends of Spain delight to paint, of a noble nation of devoted cavallers offering themselves up on the altar of their country to save the last vestige of branch glory-the sem of the Antiles; but ther lose sight of the prestrate form of poor Cuba beneath the heel of the noble hula gos who have robbed and plundered the inhabitants of that unhappy country past all enqurance, as

they have done with every other possession

ther have ever gained, until the very name of

Spain is executed.

at hay Españoles en el cieto, mas quisiero in al inflerno" was the despairing cry of the patriot hief, Hatney, burned in the plaza at Havana, to the priest who wished to shrive him in his dying agony. "If there are Spanuards in heaven I would rather go to hell;" but the chances were that if he went to the former place he met none of his tormentors.

Are we not, in view of past events, rather straining a point in keeping our men-of-war from Cuban ports for fear of wounding the sensibilities of the proud and oversensitive dons? The massacre of fitty-three of the Virginius's crew would have been prevented had there been one ship in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba when the Tornado, after lowering and insulting our flag. brought the doomes crew into that port. When one reads the details of refined Spanish cruelty, it seems all the more cruel because so ary. But for the timely arrival of Sir Lambert Lorraine in the English man-of-war creased by one hundred. The presence of one American warship would have accomplished two objects. First, it would have prevented the loss of a single life, and secondly, would have prevented Spain from staining her escutcheon with a blot so foul that it can never be radicated. The arrival of the Niobe proved tills, for the moment that her commander valked into the Governor's palace the massacre ceased. There are moments when diplomacy is too slow, moments that mean months - aye, years-of history-and here was one. On the action of the commander of the Niobe depended the lives of 102 human beings.

Sefore another order could have reached Santiago de Cuba from Spain, Burriel would have had them all murdered along the walls of the matadero and their bodies buddled in the trenches already due for them. But where was our nav; ? The answer is this: Our ship- were | proval came from the Foreign Office. icate seasibilities of men like Jovellar and Burriel, Spanish cavallers, dignified Spanish loss with inordinate Spanish pride! The nearest ship that could be reached was the Wyoming at Aspinwall commanded by Cushingwhat American boy does not know him? It was said that he especially was kept away from the Cuban coast, in view of his hasty temperament and fighting tendencies. The Consul at Kingston, learning that he was there, telegraphed to Aspinwall, and Cushing. not finding time to notify the department and ask instructions, took on cost and proceeded at once in Santiago. The account stated that Burtiel "wrote the most arregant letters to Cushinc." He did, but the sequel was that Cushing threatened not only to bombard the town, but also to sink anything he found in the harbor firing the opanish flag.

Brains with the Juniata now came in, and more sailor diplomacy took place. Burriel sent his prisoners under cover of night to the Morro. ostensibly to give them up, but really to ship them to Cienfuegos; but Braine, catching his at that, demanded their return, and gave the worthy General a good, breezy nautical opinion of such dastardly work, telling the don with the inordinate pride that his word was absolutely worthless. Meanwhile, what more could those noble cavaliers do but prepare their victime for death, time after time? They knew that they could not shoot them, but then the tictims were in ignorance of that, and so they could have their little Spanish g . me. They could see the poor fellows bid each other goodbre and watch them suffer mentally, although the prisoners still had strength to hide much from their tormentors. Weil, they had fiftythree at any rate. That was a comfort. They didn't get "plenty of American beef" at the maladero, but they got a fair portion. Now the wretches were under the protection of their men-of war, and " Spanish beef " was down to the same price as "American beef." Burriel was now roaring as gently as a sucking dove. of those ships as he did the American Vice-Consul, although Mr. Schmidt, in the most dignified way, showed in his replies how little he feared him and which of the two was the cabai-. He would not think of stopping the official telegrams of Braine or Cushing "by reason of right vested in me," nor reply to them as he did to Mr. Schmidt, when questioned, that he had paid no attention to three most important official communications, because "for the past two days I and my officials were engaged in the pious duty of meditating on the divine hysteres of All Saints and the commemoration of All Souis' day, as prescribed by our holy and blessed religion." He had, however, during those two days of religions meditation estabshed two courts that had tried Gen. Ryan Canadian), Bembeta, Varona, Del Sol and Cesnedes, with Capt. Fry and thirty-seven others, out one half Cubans and the other half Americans and English. The first group were shot on Nov. 4, the day the letter quoted was or then to Consul Schmidt, and the second atch on the 7th.

The 8th opened auspiciously. The Niobe had not arrived. The shooting commenced in quads. There were forty-two to be shot, and was one of these squads that Lorraine met. lisdemanded what it was, and, upon being told, istened to the palace and, with no uncertain roice, made the ruffianly occupant understand in in a way that sent an aide post haste to the studen; for one more death meant the fall of as palace about his ears and the force of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations crushing down upon Spain. And just in time be was to cave a group standing against the wail. a group in which there were three more Americans, two of

And now how did diplomacy thrive Hardly had the cable flashed the news t Spain before our Minister, Gen. Sickles, was in the presence of Carvajal, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, to announce the capture of the Virginius on the high seas by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, and to warn him that the Virginius was flying the American flag, with American citizens on board. In a subsequent communication to the Spanish Minister be stated the American position: First-Spain no having declared that war existed in Cuba, and the United States not having recognized the insurgents as belligerents, the Tornado had exceeded her instructions in undertaking to capture a ship under a foreign flag in the open sea. Second-The United States denied the right of any other power to visit, molest or detain on the high seas in time of peace any Amer ican vessel. This privilege is claimed and observed by all great maritime powers.

Carvajal tried Burriel's style of diplomatic letter writing with Gen. Sickles, but very quickly abandoned it and adopted a different tone. Castelar, the President of the Spanish republic, was dignified and gentlemanly throughout the controversy. He assured Minister Sickles that he had sent a telegram at 7 A. M Nov. 6, as soon as he had received news of the capture, admonishing Captain-General Jovellar on any non-combatant without previous approval of the Cortes, nor on any person taken in arms against the Government, without the sanction of the Executive. This was simply the repetition of an order perfectly well understood by Jovellar and Burriel. Notwithstanding this, wholesale shooting continued until noon of the 8th. The Spanish Minister declared that the shooting ceased immediately upon the receipt of the home telegram at Santiago, but the terrifying apparition of the commanding officer o the Niobe must have been coincident with the placing of the telegram into the trembling hands of Burriel. So much for their respect for home orders in Cuba.

Now, while the men-of-war watch the Span lards at Santiago, rapid working of the cable goes on between Secretary Fish. Gen. S.ckles. Minister Carvaial, and the Spanish Minister at Washington, Admiral Polode de Bernebé, and we have a kaleidoscopic view of Spanish chivalry and honor.

Carvajal receives word from Cuban authortries that the Virginius had no papers, and was not a regularly documented American ship, and therefore had no right to fly the American flag; but the Consul at Kingston declared that she did have papers, that they were properly made out, and were subsequently handed to the Captain of the Tornado by Capt. Fry. As to flying the flag. Mr. Carvaial was informed by Secretary Fish, through Gen. Sickles, "that the United States reserves the right to decide that question, and under no circumstances will allow it to be decided by any other nation." Spain then claimed that the Virginius was discovered landing men and munitions of war on the Cuban coast, was chased off, and captured twenty-six miles from Jamaica-all of which proved false.

On Nov. 14, six days after the last fusiliade at the matadero, Gen. Sickles demanded within twelve days "the restoration of the Virginius. the release of the survivors, the punishment of Jovellar and Burriel, and the salute to our flag of twenty-one guns at Santiago de Cuba, with full reparation to all American citizens, or their families, that were on board the Virginius at the time of her capture." This Spain declared to be "arbitrary, humilisting, and inadmissable," and said that she had not had sufficient time to examine into the facts, and contrasted the moderation of England with our impatience The good offices of England were requested, but the request was declined except on the basis of complete reparation to the United States. Spain epcountered a similar rebuff from Germany.

Spain now requested that the whole matter be left to arbitration, hoping to gain time to reinforce her ships at Cuba and to increase her land force by the fail of Cartagena, which was daily expected. This our Government refused, declaring it a subject of national honor of which this nation itself was judge.

In the mean time the press were loud in denunciation of the United States. The Voz de Cube congratulated the brave (1) tars of the Tornado, and hoped "that the sword of justice might fall without delay upon the infamous wretches who deserved no consideration." They have abused Spanish clemency: 'tis time for them to feel Spanish Justice. ()" Note the application of the words clemency and justice. The Spanish papers, those of the Ministry as well, declared their entire approval of the pro-

colure. Not one expression of regret or disapdemand at 2 P. M. of Nov. 26, the Secretary of the Legation, Mr. Adee, placed in the hands of Mr. Carvajal a note from our Minister requesting passports for himself and his family and for the officials at the legation. The Italian Government had authorized its Minister to receive the documents. Mr. Carvajal wished to know if his note had not been received at the legation. This was received half an hour our Government would carry out its threat to sever diplomatic relations. In this note Spain agreed to the demands of the United States as much for the sake of quieting foreign dignity as for the relief of her own conscience. If such violations exist, as is claimed, by reason of

the seizure of the Virginius or by succequent acts. . . . She will be glad to repair the wrong, according to its just importance, thus proving that the reign of law, be the judgments favorable or adverse, is the first essential to national honor, and that the observance of law, and not obstinacy born of a false idea of pride. gives the right to assume a place in the senate of cultured nations." The final details of the agreement were that

on the 14th of December following a Spanish man-of-war should turn over the Virginius flying the American flag to an American man-ofwar authorized to receive her, between the hours of S A. M. and 4 P. M. Should accident prevent the arrival of the American man-ofwar, then as soon thereafter as possible. That forty-eight hours after the arrival of a United States man-of-war at Santiago de Cuba all the survivors of the Virginius should be safely escorted on board between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. and duly surrendered to her commander. If. before the 25th day of December, Spain should have falled to prove that Virginius unlawfully carried the United States flag, a salute of twenty-one guns was to be fired at Santlago de Cuba as a salute to the American flag, which salute was to be returned, gun for gun, by an Ameri-He dared not attempt to bully the commanders | can ship then present. If by that date Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the United should prove to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginitis carried the flag unlawfully, the salute was to be waived. If it was proved that the proceedings and sentences against American citizens by the suthorities of Santiago de Cuba involved essential failures to comply with the provisions of legislation or treaties the Spanish Government agreed to arraign the authorities before a competent tribunal. Any reclamation that might be preferred by either Government was to be considered diplomatically, and if no agreement was reached it was to be submitted to a third Government by mutual consent.

ferrid by either trovernment was to be considered diplomatically, and if no agreement was reached it was to be submitted to a third Government by mutual consent.

Spain pledged the national faith for the immediate fulfilment of her promises.

Mr. Fish had previously notified Gen. Sickles confidentially that there were grave doubts as to the right of the Virginius to fly the flag, and this was easily proved by the Spanish Minister, so on Dec. 20 the salute was waived, and Commander Lowry, who had gone to Santiago in the Canandaigua officially to witness and return the salute, was recalled. The survivors, 102 out of 155, were taken on board the Juniata on Dec. 16 and landed in New York on Dec. 28. Capt. Whiting, chief of staff, went to Sahia honda on the Despatch and received the Virginius, the American flag being hoisted at her peak as the Despatch entered the harbor. She was in a far worse condition than when she nearly sank with the fillibusters and she actually did sink en route to Charleston.

Sickles in disgust now requested his recall. Spanish diplomacy was too much for the bluff and honest soldier. He was relieved by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, an a-tute lawyer, capable of coping with the Repanlards on purely legal grounds, and on the 27th of February he cabled to Washington the agreement of Spain to an indemnity of \$80,000 for the Americans captured on the Virginius.

Thus ended the Virginius episode. American dignity was sustained, but Spanish duplicity and diplomatic dissimulation remained. Not long after it was officially announced that the butcher Burriel had been rewarded for his massacre of foreigners by a grateful country with the rank of Field Marshal of Spain.

whom were more boys from New Jersey. This A PET THEORY DESTROYED.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE. Increase in Accidents One Result Landscape Advertisements in Eagland-Centenary of the Silk Hat-A Novel French Duel - A Baronet Who Begs,

LONDON, Jan. 15 .- It is too early perhaps to speak decisively, but all the evidence thus far points to the failure in practice of one of the pet schemes of the Fabian school of social reormers. Both Germany and Austria have been experimenting with the plan for universal insurance, which is one of the mildest measures advocated by the supporters of paternal system of government. It a measure which probably has com-

manded more general sympathy and support in all countries than any of the theories ou forward by this school of social philosophers. The test now in progress, although by no means complete, has already furnished results that are significant and important. In both Germany and Austria the operation of the new laws pro viding universal insurance against accident he been followed by an alarming increase in the number of accidents. It is almost amusing to note that instead of

being disconcerted by the official returns showing a startling increase in the number of deaths and injuries suffered by workingmen in the course of their daily duties, the enthusiasts who support the new laws seem inclined to "point with pride" to the appalling record. They affirm, truthfully enough, that "these insurance schemes have secured to the workers a great deal of compensation which they would not otherwise have obtained." They argue, and I use the words of a leading Faman pullosopher What the miner or the railway servant wants is not to find out whose fault an accident is -as likely as Got it is nobody's fault-but to be compensated for his misfortune." The obvious reply to this, of course, is: "What the miner or raliway servant wants is not to be paid when maimed, but not to be maimed at all."

Some attempt has been made to deny that the first return of the result of the operation of the scheme in Germany and Austria is a case of cause and effect. It is possible, perhaps, to account for some portion of the sudden increase f accidents in other ways, but ordinary knowledge of human nature alone will suffice in most minds to connect universal insurance and increased accidents as natural concomitants. The increased liability to accident arises not from increased careleseness on the part of the vic tims so much as from slackness in precautions on the part of employers who have been relieved from individual liability for injuries to their employees under the new law.

Such, at all events, is the view taken of the situation by all the trades unions of England. A pretty thorough canvass of the subject has seen made within a few days by the Daily News of London, and the leaders of the railway men, the sailors and dockers, and the building trades all condemn the universal insurance scheme as a substitute for a good employers' liability bill. The subject will probably be agitated extensively during the coming session of Parliament, but the reports from Germany and Austria have certainly destroyed all chances of the adoption of any scheme of universal insurance in this country during the immediate future.

Another agitation which is being assiduously promoted in anticipation of the meeting of Parliament is purely methetic in its motives. It is made in behalf of the Rural Advertisement bill, which has for its object the preservation of country landscapes from disfigurement by annonncements of the virtues of pills and soap, The rather aimless perennial protests against this kind of offending in America have been imitated without effect for many years past in England. American agitators have apparently come to the conclusion that no practical reform can be gained except by means of the testions process of educating public taste up to their own high standard. There were at one time hints of popular boycott against the worst offenders in the United States. The adoption of the same weapon was suggested in this country two or three years ago, but the idea was speedi- | the point of death in hospital. y abandoned. The proprietors of So-and-So's pills and Somebody-Else's soap quietif intimated, through their solicitors, to the more active champions of undefiled landscapes that they would promptly invoke the law against any such attempt to interfere with their business. And there is no doubt that the commercial made law of England would have desit very severely with any attempt to interfere with British trade on the score of mere good taste.

consideration by the really influential body of men and women who are anxious to prove that there do exist in this island some few considerations to which even commercial interests must yield. One is that power shall be given to local authorities to regulate, if not suppress, the evil complained of. The second is that a substantial tax or duty shall be imposed upon all publicly displayed later, it evidently having been detained to see if advertisements. The idea of suppressing all such placards by general law has been sed because it would be impossible to draft a bill which would draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate public advertisements and at the same time command adequate public support. Many persons there are who would gladly favor legislation which should banish the bewildering maze of placards which smother all railway stations, street cars, and omnibuses in this country. It would be hopeless, however, to undertake to overcome the combined opposition which all the transports. tion companies in Great Britain would bring against any such legislation.

At a meeting which was held at the Society of Arts last evening, it was decided to use every effort at the coming session of Parliament to secure the passage of a bill for granting discretionary power to local authorities. It was pointed out as an encouraging example that a series of bideous advertisements had been removed from the rocks near Niagara Falls in chedience to the force of public opinion. It seemed to be recognized, however, that no such salutary influence was to be expected from English popular taste in the present day and generation, and so the more drastic measure was advocated. In reaching this decision, the meeting enjoyed the advice and support of no less an authority than the President of the Boyal Academy, who wrote as follows upon the sub-

I am fully in sympathy with the objects of your society, especially in your efforts to check the needless disfigurement of natural scenery by the complication advertisements which are only too common. Even if the objectionable plar arise which assert themselves so offcusively by the conspicuous advertisements which are only too common. Even if the objectionable plas aris which assert themselves so offensively along some of our principal railways served any public purpose whatever there would be no excuse for obtruding them just where they can spoil the one pleasure which may be derived from railway travelling, that of enjoying such views of graceful or romantic rural accepty as are obtainable from the passing train, but it is notorlousy the contrary. The advertisements are only in the interests of the advertising firms, and no one can pretend that the public would lose in any way by their suppression. The only argument on the side of the advertising firms, and no one behalf of the improvesion. The only argument on the side of the advertiser that I have seen possessing a pretence of plausibility is the appeal ad miserioordiam which is made on belaif of the improverished farmer who gains a small annual sum by letting his fields for advertising purposes; but no one, I suppose, will contend that the benefit to the farmer entered into the intentions of the advertiser; the argument is a nure afterthought, and only dragged in because there is no other available. I think you do rightly in not attempting general legislative repression. A world entirely free from advertisements is a dream too enchanting to be realized, and to draw a line by law between what would appear to be legitimate or illegitimate in advertisements would be an impossible task. Local con rol with the power to deal with the most annoying cases seems the best method for applying the equisite check; and I should be giad if it were found possible to move the Legislature to this effect. Once such powers were obtained people's natural sense of what is fit and appropr ate would lead them to revolt very generally against the irritating and useless disfigurement of the charms of the natural scenery which all are capable of enjoying.

remained. Not nounced that the amounted simost to a riot in London, and the sired for the full country with spain.

PAUL CAREY.

To-day is the hundredth anniversary of the first appearance of the tall hat. There is no doubt whatever about the date, for its advent when a hot journal caused the St. Louis to stop her starboard engines five hours. On that day the side of the massing the following the country with spain.

PAUL CAREY.

To-day is the hundredth anniversary of the first appearance of the tall hat. There is no doubt whatever about the date, for its advent when a hot journal caused the St. Louis to stop her starboard engines five hours. On that day the liners were covered with ice, the weight of which heiped to impede their progress. The Campania brough, here the body of her former purser. David S. Walizes, who died in Livering the first appearance of the tall hat. There is no doubt whatever about the date, for its advent when a hot journal caused the St. Louis to stop her starboard engines five hours. On that day the liners were covered with ice, the weight of which heiped to impede their progress. The Campania brough here the body of her former purser. David S. Walizes, who died in Livering the starboard engines five hours. On that day the liners were covered with ice, the weight of which heiped to impede their progress. The Campania brought here the body of her former purser. David S. Walizes, who died recently is Paul Canter. To-day is the hundredth anniversary of the

one John Hetherington, a haberdasher in the Strand. The hat was of the wearer's own de signing, although it was constructed from plans EXPERIMENTS IN EUROPE WITH which he had furnished by Winkle & Co., the hat makers to the royal family at that period. It was about ten inches high, exaggeratedly bellshaped, and with a wide curved brim, Mr. Hetherington, it is recorded, expected to make a sensation in his new head gear. His family strongly advised him not to appear in it, but he rashly persisted. It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when he stepped out from his shop. The Strand was then, as now, one of the busiest thoroughfares of London, Mr. Hetherington had not walked ten yards before everybody within sight had stopped to stare. He ignered the attention which he had excited, and moved caimly on. Those who had first stopped to look turned and followed in open-mouthed wonder. A great crowd speedily assembled. In five minutes more it became a jeering mob. Mr. Hetheringten's progress was stopped. The multitude be came so great that only those in the centre of the disturbance knew what it was all about. The sequel and the only authentic account of what followed are given in the following extract from a police court record in a London news paper of Jan. 16, 1797;

John Hetherington, haberdasher, of the Strand, was arraigned before the Lord Mayor yesterday on a charge of breach of the peace and inciting to riot, and was required to give bonds in the sum of £300. It was in evidence that Mr. Hetherington, who is well connected, appeared on the public highway wearing upon his head what he called a silk hat (which was offered in evidence), a tail structore having a shiny lustre, and calculated to frighten timid people. As a matter of fact, the officers of the Crown stated that several women fainted at the unusual sight, while children screamed, dogs yelped, and a young son of Cordiwiner Thomas, who was returning from a chandler's shop, was thrown down by the crowd which had collected, and had his right arm broken. For these reasons the defendant was seized by the guards and taken before the Lord Mayor. In extenuation of his crime the defendant claimed that he had not violated any law of the kingdom, but was merely exercising a right to appear in a headdress of his own design—a right not denied to any Englishman. to any Englishman.

The London Times of the same day came to the defence of Mr. Hetherington and his maligned silk hat. "In these days of enlighten-ment," it said, "it must be considered an advance in dress reform, and one which is bound sooper or later to stamp its character upon the entire community. The new hat is destined to work a revolution in headgear, and we think the officers of the Crown erred in placing the defendant under arrest.

At last somebody has been hurt in a French duel. It was bound to come, and perhaps the sad affair will have a deterrent influence upon those who thoughtlessly indulge in this usually harm less amusement. Of course the victim was not one of the principals. They stand always in the two spots upon the field which are absolutely removed from all danger. It was one of the seconds who fell, pierced by a bullet which his own friend was trying to send harmlessly off The duel was just an ordinary affair. The

lover of a beautiful laundress had called upon the field of honor an amorous tailor who had sought to supplant him in the affections of his mistress. The terms of the encounter were of the usual bloodthirsty description. The rivals were to fire five shots at each other at short range. This they solemnly and relentlessly did. But the range was so short that it was necessary that each should widely deflect his aim in order to avoid all risk of injuring his opponent. One of them was too conscientions in this respect, and the sudden shricks of one of his seconds gave ample evidence of the spot where the unlucky ball had lodged. The poor man fell heavily to the ground with a builet in his side and a grievance in his heart. The others on the battiefield rushed to his assistance and speedily carried him away. The scene of the encounter was just off the Avenue Lowendall in Paris. The police had heard both the shots and the acreams. They arrived too late to catch any of the party, but the unfortunate tailor had dropped his hat in his sudden flight and by means of it he was traced and eventually arrested. The wounded second is at

The Sultan of Turkey goes to church every Friday. That is a simple way of stating a simple fact. The Turkish way of recording the same fact is as follows:

The sun lighting up the firmament of the Caliphat and of the severeign power, the suitline monitish to f prosperity. The Caliph most divine, the head of all believers, yesterday, a day full of biles, attended the mosque dazzling with holy light, which bears his august name, and which is one only of his instrons and renowned works: in the elevated desire, which pleases God, to render the homage due to Him.

Our august master, who is himself the source of homes, trails goodness, who wears the crown

ate condition of this title-bearing pauper.

BROOKLYN POLICE ANXIOUS.

Captains and Higher Officials Object to the Greater New York Charter. The police chapter in the Greater New York charter has been discussed by the Brooklyn police, and the Captains met yesterday in the com of Deputy Superintendent John MacKeliar, at Headquarters, with Capt. Rhodes, the oldest Police Captain in the city, in the chair, They strongly object to that part of the chapter on police which would give to the Commissioners the power to reduce any officer above the rank of round-man. The Folice Commissioners of this city are at present vessed with this power, but Commissioner Weiles of Brooklyn does not have it and says he does not want it. Nearly all the Brooklyn Captains have twenty years or more of police duty to their credit and can retire on half pay. They are considering whether it would not be best to retire in case the charter, or that portion of it referring to reductions in rank, is adopted. A Captain on the Brooklyn force may retire after twenty years' service on \$1.350 a year.

Capt. Rhodes was appointed a committee to go to Albany and explain to the legislators the unfairness of the chapter as regards the Captains. Deputy Superintendent MacKellar will go to Albany in the interest of the higher officers. ers the power to reduce any officer above the

St. Louis and Campania Met Reavy Weather. The American liner St. Louis arrived here

resterd ay morning about three hours shead of the Cunarder Campania, although her hourly average was somewhat less than that of her rival. Both ships were forced by heavy head

DANGER IN THE TREATY. ENGLAND'S GAME TO CONTROL THE NICARAGUA CANAL,

Aggressions Which She Could Commit Dader the Proposed Arbitration Treaty -Is It Her Object to Establish Better Few persons will question the wisdom and humanity of making treaties, provided they are equitable to the contracting parties. But the fact should always be remembered that the same characteristics of human nature prevail in an aggregation of individuals forming s State that prevail in the single individual. As a rule each nation strives to get the better of the bargain, and, as diplomacy has been studied for many centuries by the statesmen of Europe, their perceptions quickened by keen rivalry. and their comprehension of diplomatic questions broadened, a comparatively new nation should be careful in entering a field where training and experience are such importan factors in success.

For these reasons alone this country should be exceedingly cautious in ratifying the pending arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The dicts of careless newspaper writers, the resolutions of peace societies, the appeals of humani tarian clergymen and college professors—all unfamiliar with the arts of diplomacy-should have little influence upon the result. Every clause should be rigidly scrutinized and subjected to the most discriminating analysis. Not only should their present bearing be studied. but their future effects, under all possible complications, should be carefully considered. Even a superficial examination of the pending

convention will disclose some serious defects which would almost certainly operate to the disadvantage of this country and to the great advantage of England.

In the first place, so far from securing the support of England to the Monroe doctrine, as has been claimed by Mr. Olney and many uninformed writers, the treaty would seriously endanger that doctrine by depriving this country of its right to determine when it should be applied and leaving the question to the arbitration of a tribunal a majority of whose members would be naturally hostile to the doctrine itself, and, as a consequence, to its application under any conditions whatever. As we have but recently risked a gigantic war with Great Britain to maintain the doctrine and our right to be the sole judge of its application, an agreement to submit all questions involving it to a hostile tribunal would be a peedless and disastrous surrender, calculated to invite future complications instead of avoiding them. Should the tribunal decide against us in any question involving that doctrine as it would almost certainly do-public sentiment in this country would still demand its enforcement, ever under the desaivantage to which a violation of the treaty would expose us. No one acquainted with the spirit of the American people and the strong hold the doctrine has upon their minds will, for a moment, question this fact. It may therefore well be a-ked, why expose to peril a cherished principle which we have successfully maintained for nearly three-quarters of a century and which we are better prepared than ever before to enforce-a principle, too, which can only be endangered by our voluntary sur-

render and folly. There is little doubt, too, that England would raise questions for submission to the tribunal that she would never think of raising if it had no existence, knowing she would have all to gain and nothing to lose. Hawati desires annexation. It is safe to say a majority of the people in this country desire it. Suppose England should seek to establish an interest in those islands. A dispute would naturally arise. It would be submitted to arbitration, and we should be compelled to abide by its decision however adverse it might be to the wishes of this country and to Hawaii. We might lose the advantage we now have in connection with that important group of islands immediately o

that important group of islands immediately on
the line of our Aslatic commerce and an absolutely essential coaling station for our ships.
Without the treaty England would never think
of planting her flag upon a single one of those
islands. With it she might, and probably
would, seek to secure a strong interest in the
most important of them.

When we acquired Alaska, and when its resources were unknown and considered worthless, there was no question in regard to the
boundary line between it and the British possessions. Since the discovery of valuable gold
and other unineral deposits England has been
hinting at "a vague and undefined boundary,"
and is evidently preparing to present a claim
for a part of the gold fleids which were previously supposed to be clearly covered by our
purchase.

Hut the most important complication likely

purchase.

Hut the most important complication likely to result from the treaty would be in connection with our relations with Cuba and our interest in the Nicaragua Canal. Should England abstant from any interference in Cuban affairs or

In the light, which hear his anise and supposed works: in the elevated desiry, which was an order of more and removed works: in the elevated desiry, which where who is hinself the source of immeasurable goodness, who wears the cown of carrier, which was a model of honor and of dignits, without parallel, and hallowed by the shador cast upon it by his Majety—arrived the shador cast upon it by his Majety—arrived there are shador cast upon it by his Majety—arrived there is and mesque dazzling with holy light, and there acquitited his edit of homor, and it is noticed to his baixes, which is unique on this earth.

The cries of 'Lone live my Pathshah'—pravers worth, of him—may God protong his life elevative is moral the heaven, uttered to his baixes, which is unique on this earth.

About fifty foreitners who had come with introductions from their Ambasanors, and drived took in a partment in the paiace prepared for them the magnificent specials and drawned them in a sea of compliments.

The above is an extract from the Ikdam, the Turkish Government organ, which is revised by "The chadow of God on Earth" before it goes to press. In the case above referred to Sir Ellis Ashimsad Rarielet was among the proud foreigners who were "drowned in a sea of compliments."

It will naturally be inferred that the victims of "splendid pauperism" in England have been reduced to desperation when an advertisement appears in the London Murning Post setting forth that "an English Baronet in his 78th year, nearly blind, and at present slowly recovering from a serious illness," begs the benevolent to supply him with the necessaries of life the provide of the p 178 conclusively show that England so considered them. When they threw off the Spanish y kn, to far from committing any act, or making a treaty which afforded England a preext for he subsequent claim to territory, they even destroyed such claim as she had to the "logwood and mahogany" of Helize.

Meantime, however, the British Government has gradually extended its settlements and added new territory to that aircary claimed upon one flimsy preext or another. One of the strongest inducements which led this country to a radification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was the express slipulation on the part of England that she would not "assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Moaquito coast, or any part of Central America."

It is true that several months after the ratification of this treaty Sir Heavy Bulwer flied a statement that "her Majesty's Government does not understand the engagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty's settlement at Honduras or its dependencies," and that Mr. Clayton made a similar statement that "British Honduras was not embraced in the treaty." but, at the same time, he expressly declined to admit the validity of England's claim to the territory. These statements were never ratified by either the Fresident or the Sensie, and formed no part of the treaty proper. England proceeded, however, to extend her privilege of cutting "logwood and mahogany"—though it had been annulled by the successful revoir and independence of the State of Honduras—not only to the colonization of the country by the establishment of a colonial government, with an appointed Governor and appointed Judges of courts, but also to make the privilege a preiest for stretching her claim over an area as large as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and thode lesiand combined. This was done, too, despite the repeated protest of our State Department through Mr. Marcy and others. "The meaning of the declaration, we think," wrote Mr. Frellinghuyen, referring to the treaty. "In that a mere settlement of British

have extended that jurisdiction far beyond its borders, despite the treaty of 1788 with Spain, the treaty of 1850 with us, and the Monroe doctrine itself.

But is to see how Great Britain has respected her treaties with other Central American States and what respect she has shown for the Monroe doctrine in that region.

In 1859 she made a treaty with Guatemala by which the boundaries of the British claim were to be surveyed and definitely fixed by Commissioners, thus showing early that she had no idea of observing the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which she agreed to renounce all claim to "the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the rame. But the English Commissioner, finding his countrymen had trespeased far upon the adjoining States, refused to proceed, and British subjects have continued to hold the extensive and undefined territory with the approval of the British Government.

Another treaty was made with Nicaragua in

ernment.

Another treaty was made with Nicaragua in 1880, by which England agreed, ten years after the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with us, to surrender to that republic a part of the Mo-quito coast, but with the condition that a boundary be fixed to the Mosquito reservation and all grants to British subjects recognized. A treaty was also made with Honduras in 1850 of a similar character.

It will be observed that England has failed in every important particular to comply with the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and, as

It will be observed that England has failed in every important particular to comply with the terms of the Clayton-Buiwer treaty; and, as further evidence of the disregard of its obligations, entered into separate engagements with Guatemais, Nicaragua and Honduras, imposing conditions wild, were discrete anaconstit of

tions entered into separate engagements with Guatemala. Nicaragus and Honduras, imposing conditions which were directly antagonistic to her agreement with us.

From the foregoing facts it will be seen that so far from abandoning her pretensious claims to portions of Central America. England has been systematically endeavoring to enlarce and attengthen them. By the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty it was stipulated that she would not fortify any position in any one of those countries, but she has fortified Belize, which lies just north of the castern entrance to the proposed canal. She has also fortified Trinidad, which lies southeast of the proposed entrance. Nhe has greatly enlarged and improved her fortifications at St. Lucia, lying in the same direction, and Jamaica, which lies due east. Hoth of these islands are now impregnable. It will be seen that England now holds a series of fortresses that form a semi-circle, of which the easiern antrance to the canal will be the centre. Under these conditions it becomes apparent that Great Britain has been for half a century or more seeking to dominate the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico; and it is to prevent the possibility of having to lossen her hold that she is so anxi-us to secure the ratification of the arbitration treaty. She realizes the importance of the proposed canal and the prospect of its early construction.

is so anxious to secure the ratification of the arbitration treaty. She realizes the importance of the proposed canal and the prospect of its early construction.

West of Central America she has not been less active. Within the past five years she has acquired possession of more than thirty islands lying immediately along the line of commerce through the canal and in the direction of China and Japan. She acquired control of the Nuez Canal, though it was conceived by French gen us and constructed with French capital. She would close it against the warships of an enemy with designs uron her Indian empire, compelling such enemy to double the African coast. She is evidently playing the same same to practically control the Nicaragua Canal, compelling us or any other enemy she may have to double Cape Horn. At present the conformation of the country affords some protection against any European attack upon our Pacille States. With a canal dominated by England or any other strong naval power that protection would no longer exist.

It is matter of the first importance therefore that the Senate keep in mind the strategic movements of the Britis Government, and refuse to ratify a treaty which will in any way facilitate her designs. She is evidently seeking

movements of the British Government, and re-fuse to ratify a treaty which will in any way facilitate her designs. She is evidently seeking to place us in a position which would deter us from denying her present claims and afford her an opportunity for new aggressions by com-peling us to submit all questions that may arise in regard to either to a tribunal whose natural sympathies and surroundings would be in her favor. C. E. SEARS.

A CANADIAN BANQUET.

Mr. Laurier's Binf About Making Montreal the Trade Rival of New York.

MONTHEAL, Jan. 22.-At a banquet given by the "Lord " Mayor of Montreal last night there was a large assemblace of illustrious person ages, beginning with the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeer downward. The speeches were of the kind usual under such circumstances when men are gathered together in mutual admiration and to praise the condition of things that has made them knights, and holds out prospects of becoming knights to those who have not yet reached that elevation. Mr. Laurier's speech was the only one of importance, as it reveals a condition of politics where a man's better sense may be obscured by the glamour and adulation of the servile crowd on one side and the influences of a vice-regal court on the other. Speaking before a Montreal audience, Mr.

Laurier was bound to refer to the questions of trade and matters pertaining to it, notably that of reciprocity with the United States. From the tone of the remarks it would seem as though he had been inoculated with some of the jingo virus of his predecessors. He said that his Government intended to endeavor to obtain better trade relations with their neighbors to the south, but not on condition of "hostility to England." As no one in the United States, I presume, wants friendship with Canada on that particular condition, Mr. Laurier was rather tilling at a windmill. However, I let that pass: groundlings, and for the sake of his host, who is expecting a knighthood in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the Victorian era. He went on to say that it was with this sentiment that he would make an offer at Washington of reciprocity, and be would say there, "We come here not as suppliants, but as freemen, to talk business with freemen, and if you will accept a basis of relations upon this ground, let us at once negotiate; but if you expect that we come here simply to starve the country to which we belong, we shall do nothing of the kind." He then proceeded to speak of the great things they would do if they falled to obtain reciprocity; how Canada, with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, would obtain the carrying trade of the Western and Northwestern States, and so make Montreal the formidable competitor and ultimate rival of New York.

This is a matter which New Yorkers will probably have thought over by the time Mr. Laurier goes to Washington to present the Canadian ultimatum, fortified by the promise of a big loan in the London market and the support of the preferential trade proposals of the British Government. But it has been whispered about, I will not say indiscreetly, that the time of the Canadian proposals will depend a good deat on the result of the arbi tration treaty discussion in the Senate and they will be very much regulated according as the treaty is ratified, held over, or In the company in which he found rejected. himself Mr. Laurier was bound to bluff, and, to say the truth, he did it with a good deal of effect, and entirely to the satisfaction of the imperialist press. In his allusions to the increased harbor accommodation that, with prophetic eye, he saw would be required by Montreal for the transshipment of the grain coming from the Canadi n northwest and the We tern States, Mr. Laurier seems to have forgotten the dismal failure of the analogous prophecies made thirty years ago about the fifteen millions of people who were to be inhabiting Manitoba and the northwest before the end of this century. While the banqueters were enjoying to their fill the good thongs before them, and, in prospect, the better things from the lavish expendi ture in harbor works, railways, and other things promised by Mr. Laurier, thousands of the victims of the imperialistic policy of the Canadian Government were cowering in their comfortless dwellings after having been unable to obtain even a day's work at snewshovelling. The City Hall is daily besieged by men many respectably dressed, begut a for something to do, and the Grand Trunk Railway is daily dismissing numbers of men on account of the diminishing trade all over the country.

Mortgaged for a Million.

The Thirty-fourth Street Railway Company, the Metropolitan Street Raiway Company acting as guarantor, has pledged all its railway property, privileges, rights and franchises to the Central Trust Company for \$1,000,000. This sum is secured by an issue of 1,000 first mortgage 5 percent gold bonds. The mortgage was first yesterday. The route operated by the Thirty fourth street railread begins at First avenue and the East River, runs west along Thirty-fourth atreet to Eleventh avenue and thence north to Forty-second street.

Did Young Webb Fall from a Train! E. S. Webb of Elizabeth went to Newark yesterday and identified the body of the person

who was killed on the Elizabeth and Newark Railroad. It was his son Walter, aged 15, but so large for his age that the body was supposed to be that of a usan. The father could not account for the boy's presence on the Measiows except upon the inference that he had fallen from a train while returning from a visit to friends in Newark. The Webbs formerly lived in Newark, and the boy had many young friends there.

THE WARD-FAIRCHILD FIGHT,

Westchester Supervisors May Rave to Pay \$7,000 for Printing Sallots, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 23 .- The committee appointed by the Board of County Supervisors to investigate the bills rendered and approved by County Clerk Crumb has completed its work and will report on Monday. One of the largest items was for printing ballots for the November elections. The ballots were first printed without the name of Ben L. Fairchild as candidate for Congress from the Sixteenth Congress district. This printing cost \$7.158.31.

In the contest between William L. Ward and Ben L. Fairchild for a place on the Republican ticket, County Cierk Crumb was confronted by contradictory orders. The Secretary of State had sent to Mr. Crumb a certificate which contained the name of J. A. Ward as the regular Republican candidate, and the name of Mr. Fairchild as candidate of the National Republican party. An order from the Subreme Court commanded Cierk Crumb to omit Mr. Fairchild's name. Mr. Crumb obeyed the decision of the court. The order was afterward reversed by the Appellate Division of the Subreme Court, and new ballots containing Mr. Fairchild's name had to be printed.

William S. Johnson, its counsel, has advised the committee to reject all items in the bill for printing the first set of ballots, Mr. Johnson, in his report to the committee, savs the matter is rather one for judicial or legislative action than for consideration by the Board of Supervisors. printed without the name of Ben L. Fairchild

UNCONSCIOUS AND UNKNOWN.

A Myrtle Avenue Car Carries a Mysterious Passenger to Ridgewood.

A young man who got in a car of the Myrtle avenue line in Brooklyn at Johnson and Fulton streets early yesterday morning was found unconscious when the car reached its terminus at Ridgewood, He was well dressed and bad \$30. When he boarded the car he sat down in a corper. After the car had pr ceeded a few blocks. Conductor John Haas noticed that the man's eyes were closed. Hans was under the impression that the pa-senger was asleep and he didn't try to awake him until the car got to Ridge-

whed.

The unconscious passenger was taken to St. Catherine's Hespital. Late in the afternoon he opened his eyes, but made no really to any questions put to him, and the dectors are of the opinion that he is recovering from an attack of epilepsy. Up to a late hour he had not been identified.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANA: —THIS DAY. HIGH WATER-THE DAY Sandy Hook. 10 07 | Gov. Island. 11 49 | Hell Gate.. 1 96

Appived-SATURGAT, Jan. 23. mpanta, Walker, Liverpool Jan. 16 and Queens

No Campania, Valler, Liverpool an. 15 and 16. No Niagura, Crocker, Clenfuegos, Na Martin, Briand, Marsellies, Scarmarshenshira, Shrouck, Delagos Bay, Se Carmarshenshira, Shrouck, Delagos Bay, Se Cir Hunvita, Wallace, Manasulla, Segue, Chen, Laston, Scardandeser, Kinley, Barry, Sa Badaworth, Cox, Fernambuco, Sa Guyandotte, Wa Ker, Norfolk, | or later arrivals see First Page.]

Sa Stuttrart, from New York, at Bremerhaven, Es Kaiser Wilh-im II., from New York, at Genon, is B. neß-ids, from New York, at Baltimore. Es F. W. Brune, from New York, at Baltimore.

SHARTED Sa H. H. Meier, from Bremen for New York, passed he luffalo, from New York for Hull, passed Port as Hargundis, from Marseilles for New York, passed Gibrattar.

Ne Bhola, from New York for Bremerhaven, passed
Port and Bill.

Re Lacelstor, from New York for Flushing, passed
Prawie Point.

*AREN FROM FOREIGY FORTS.
Sa La Bretagne, from Havre for New York.
Sa Ardova, from Stields for New York.
Sa Narmalian, from Glasgow for New York.
Sa Paula, from Rotterdam for New York.

Sa Kansas City, from Savannah for New York. Sa Colorado, from Brunswick for New York. Sa Comal, from Galveston for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sall To-Mo Iroquois, Charleston Year Puesday, Jan. 26 Fuerst Rismarcs, Genoa. City of Augusta, Savannah Sail Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Rt. Louis, Southampton. 7:00 A. M.
Scornfland, Autwerp. 10:00 A. M.
Norwegian, 61 agow. 10:00 A. M. Norwegian, 61 agow.
Norwegian, 61 agow.
Seneca, Havana.
Philadelphia, i.a Guayra., 1100 P.M.
Comancile, Charleston.
El Mar, New Orleans.
Alamo, Galveston. INCOMING STRAMSHIPS.

Karamania..... Prins F. Hendrik... Europe Port-au-Prince Due Monday, Jan. 25. Jacksonville

Port au Prince St Lucia New Orleans de Lesseps London
Ste'liu
Hull
N weastle
Ravana
Bermuda
St. Thomas Due Thursday, Jan. 28. Bremen Swansea Havre Hamburg City. Due Freday, Jan. 29. Liverpool Bremen London La Guavra... Britannie Caracas.

Business Rottres.

N. Clark, liest surateur, 23d St. - Menus and esti-mates for receptions: rooms for dinners and suppers.

To Secure Good Digestion Use Dr. Siegert's Angestura Bitters.

DIED.

CAMPION,-At 485 Marshfield av., Chloago, on Saturday, Jan. 16, Joseph Campion, a nati-MITCHELL .- At the residence of her daughter,

prio bonievard, Astoria, Long Island City, Jan. 28, 1867, Mary Mitchell, in her 79th year. Friends of the family and her sons, the Rev. J. H. Mitchell and M. T. Mitchell, are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, Astoria, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. at 10

o'clock A. M. Interment at Holy Cross. Kindly omit flowers. WILLIAMSON, - On Sunday, Jan. 3, at Biarrite

France, Douw D. Williamson of New York, in his 67th year Funeral services will be held in All Souls' Church, Madison av. and fidth st., on Tuesday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock interment private.

Kindly omit flowers. U. S. CREMATION CO. (LD.).
The pious care on ours the dead to burn. Write for pampaters. Of East Houseon et., New York.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY -Private station, Har-ion Railroad; 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Pepot, Office, 10 East 42d at.

Religious Motices.

A TSOUTH CHURCH MADISON AV. AND SETS ST. A. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and at 4 P. M. Society Fish ETHICAL CULTURE Summy Jan Society Fish ETHICAL CULTURE Summy Jan Style Both at 1115 A.M. lecture by Frot. Felix Adder, at Carnegle Muse Hall corner of 57th at and 7th av. Authoric. The Positical Aspiration of Women. All interested are invited.

Religious Motices.

TEMPLE EMANU-11, 5th av. and 43d st.-11 A.M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "A Non-Sectarian Code of Ethica" Scale free to all.

New Publications.

THE TEACHER OR THE TIGERS?

TO THE ERVIATED PUBLIC:
A first prize of time numbed Boilers and five subsidiary prize of time numbed Boilers and five subsidiary prize of time numbed Boilers and five subsidiary prize of time in the seath will be given for
the most torrest six guesses as to the final attitude
that will be assumed by Prof. C. A Young and the
students of Princeton University in relation to the
Argentaurum syndicates offer of One Thousand Dolars for a demonstration of the validity of certain
teaching. Full particulars may be had from the Flair
city, N. V.

—PHILOSOPHERS forward \$1 for a cour of ma-

A. maxima JOHN PARKLY DAVIS OUT BE